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MONTANA
ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER
REPORT

1974

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Typical Montana Cattle Ranch
Courtesy
Daily Missoulian

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

of the EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
Helena, Montana

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SOIL PREPARATION - GREAT FALLS AREA

PREPARED BY

RURAL MANPOWER SECTION
OF THE
MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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More Beef Cattle in Valley; Other Agricultural Factors are Declining

By Marilyn Downing

Question: What is the outlook for agriculture in the Bitter Root Valley?

In answering this question, one cannot say that it is bad but, on the other hand, it is not good. The picture for agriculture is changing, has changed and will continue to change in the valley.

"The influx of people will continue to make subdivision of ranches and farms an alternative to intense farming and possibly a way to avoid debt," says a statement in the booklet Ravalli County Fact File, prepared by the US Department of Agriculture and the County Committee for Rural Development.

This trend is already apparent, again this spring, as sales of small tracts accelerate almost in direct proportion to the temperature rise. Real estate agents report an increase in prospective buyers as well as sellers with the advent of spring.

A discussion with Rob Johnson, county extension agent, proved interesting. He pointed out more than three times as much land is now in suburban tracts as there was in 1969.

At that time 6,575 acres had been subdivided. In June of 1973, 19,239 acres were in small tracts.

Many of these acres had formerly been productive farm acres while some were marginal lands of poor productive quality for farm use, he pointed out. Johnson said that development of the valley will continue and it is his belief that this development will be on the marginal lands rather than top crop land.

Ravalli Daily Republic
Independent Voice of the Bitter Root Valley
Formerly Daily Ravalli Republican
10¢ Per Copy
VOL. LXXXVI, NO. 89
HAMILTON, MONTANA, MONDAY, MAY 6 1974

He said that only adequate planning and zoning would assure this plan, and this is imminent.

Commercial farming has suffered in the valley. The sugar beet industry declined to the point that a Missoula factory was closed, five years ago, forcing the few remaining beet growers to ship their harvest to Billings for processing.

Another victim of the encroachment of suburbia is the large dairy farm. Pollution is the main objection to this type of operation. In attempting to operate within environmental protection requirements, expensive equipment and installations are necessary and the small margin of profit realized has been a deciding factor for many to close out operations.

Also falling victim to changing times in the Bitter Root is the family farm. Formerly, families made their entire income from this type of operation. Later, many of the operators of the family farm had to take outside employment to augment the family income.

These small farms were perhaps the first to be sold for rural residence tracts in order to free the land owner of debt. Often he sold only a portion of his acreage, retaining some for his own use and home.

MONTANA ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT
MA 5-79

PART I

ANNUAL SUMMARY

Planning

A. The administrative organization did not change during the calendar year 1974. The organization for Montana is simple and brief due to the sparse populations and lack of funds which does not allow for a large operations even though our large state could easily utilize a larger organization and budget. Rural manpower concepts continued to be incorporated into the farm labor programs. FPR's were assigned non-agricultural contacts and duties to conform with the present rural programs. More attention is to be given to rural areas. During the past three years our agency has been a division of the State Department of Labor and Industry.

B. State and local rural placement personnel participated and cooperated with growers and processors throughout the season and attended meetings whenever and wherever things could be accomplished.

Farm placement personnel, as heretofore, continued to work throughout the year with County and State Extension services, Montana State Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees, and other rural and farm organizations.

C. Staff training programs relating to providing comprehensive manpower services to all rural residents and encouraging a greater commitment to solving the problems of rural areas was carried out by quarterly visits to local offices by the Supervisor of Rural Manpower and by staff meetings held in local offices. Field Supervisors were also engaged in this activity. Central Office memos were utilized in staff meetings by local office Rural Placement Representatives. The main objective was to instill in local office personnel the importance of giving the same service to the rural applicant and employer as that given to the urban applicants and employers.

Economic Developments

Montana has several developments in the past few years that have had an impact on the operation of Rural Manpower Programs. Power plants and coal strip mining is increasing in the Colstrip area of eastern Montana causing an influx of new residents and employment. Recreational ski areas are on the increase. The most recent being the Big Sky Resort in Bozeman as well as increased facilities in the Whitefish area.

A. Impact of Rural Industrialization and Related Developments

1. Industrial developments in Rosebud and Gallatin Counties, as indicated above, are industrial developments affecting the labor market in those counties. Otherwise there are no major changes.

Agricultural enterprises are very similar to the previous year. There was an increase in grain crops as well as sugar beets. Some of this was

slowed by lack of moisture expecially in the north-central area of the state. Turnover of labor was insignificant. Hay demands were great. Exchange of stock to winter and summer ranges were normal. Labor was adequate for all crops including the Texas-Mexicans in sugar beet fields, An average supply of labor migrated into the state. There were some spot shortages in various areas.

2. The impact of rural development activities in several counties is creating some population growth. Actually, western counties are having a growth increase where eastern counties, except Cascade and Yellowstone, have had decreases.

3. There is no significant shift among rural occupations and industries except in the Colstrip area. Mining areas remain stable. There was some increase in demand for white collar workers in Lewis and Clark County due to increased State and Federal agencies. A decreased demand for unskilled labor continues in agriculture. However, there was an increased demand for skilled labor.

4. There were no significant changes in the demand for women, youth, and elderly in the rural worker group.

5. Vocational training increased in Job Corps areas and most trainees were from communities of 2500 population or less. The impact on the labor supply will just about parallel the previous year.

6. Texas-Mexican sugar beet crews continue to migrate into Montana rural areas. These migrants continue on to Colorado, Ohio, Michigan, etc., when work is completed here. Some migrants remain for our cherry harvest or on general farm work. Flathead and Lake Counties are migrant points for cherry pickers who migrate from Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California each season.

B. Impact of Agricultural Mechanization, Changing Production Techniques, and Other Shifting Agricultural Trends

Mechanization of agriculture continues to have an impact on Montana as job opportunities decrease in quantity but increase for quality applicants. Actually, shortages continue for good reliable skilled help. Grain continues to mechanize as do sugar beets. Feed lots continue to grow for cattle feeding. The potato crop is fully mechanized.

Employment and Unemployment Trends

A. Rural Non-agricultural Trends

Some rural counties continue to have sub-standard wages, which cause a shifting of applicants to urban areas. Manufacturing is insignificant in the rural areas.

B. Unemployment Trends

Unemployment trends increased in rural counties during 1974. There is a general decline during the winter season expecially in the recreational camping, forestry, and park areas. Employment in the ski areas increase. Unemployment rates are generally greater in the rural counties during the winter seasons.

C. Farm Employment Trends

Overall farm employment did not change too much from the previous season due to increased crops but less production in the drought areas.

1. As to major characteristics of seasonal workers, all ages above 16 are employed. The elderly are utilized well in agriculture on general farm and ranch work. Age, sex and race play no important part in Montana's agricultural employment. Women are used frequently as truck drivers during the sugar beet harvest.

2. Major activities are Sugar Beets, Cherries, Field Corn, Grain and Cattle. About 2000 Texas-Mexicans in crews or family groups weed and thin Montana's sugar beet fields. Weedicides, mechanical thinners and weeders cause reduced labor requirements each year. Only two of the previous five sugar companies now process sugar beets. At one time 10,000 beet workers migrated into Montana. Local help and machinery takes care of the sugar beet harvest. One thousand, two hundred (1,200) cherry pickers take care of the cherry harvest. This is still hand picking except for the sour cherries which are harvested by use of shakers. Local help takes care of the corn harvest and small bean harvest.

Grain is harvested mostly by custom combines migrating into the state following the harvests from Texas to Canada. General farm and ranch work is taken care of by about 6,500 individuals migrating into Montana each season. Local students fill vacancies during vacation periods.

3. Shortages of farm and ranch hands exist each spring and fall prior to and after migrations and school vacations. Surpluses exist all during the winter season except for skilled workers. Weather and lack of fringe benefits are the main causes of shortages. Weather also causes the surpluses. School terms which continue into June and start again in September cause some shortages. Lack of year around employment causes lack of applicants.

4. With increased mechanization farm families are doing much agricultural work which previously necessitated hired hands. Consolidation of farms continues to have its effect.

Services for Rural People

A. All services provided urban applicants and employers are attempted with rural applicants through Volunteer Rural Representatives. Due to lack of budget we are unable to provide personnel and mobility to rural areas to the extent we would like to have it.

All rural job seekers have access to counseling, testing, placement, referral to training and manpower programs, supportive services or referral to agencies providing needed services and follow-up at the local office site. Outreach programs are operating periodically by personal contact, phone, or letter through Rural Placement Representatives in each local office.
(Figures provided in part II)

B. Special services are provided to veterans, youth, the disadvantaged, Indians and older workers by specialists assigned to the above groups in each local office.

C. Our Minority Worker Specialists work with all seven Indian Reservations.

Our all Indian Job Corps Center has trained and is training numerous Indian trainees.

D. Outreach activities in all programs is the main emphasis in Montana. Itinerant services are used when helpful to Indian Reservations.

E. The Administrator of Employment Security is Chairman of the Governor's CAMPS committee where rural problems and programs are coordinated with other agencies. We work closely with the Montana Migrant Council and Indian Training Programs.

F. The Rural Placement Representatives in the local offices make regular public relations visits to agencies, schools, ag and non-ag employers on job development as well as making promotional calls and sending out promotional letters. These include employers who have not used the agency.

G. Rural job information is disseminated to rural areas by a Farm and Rural Manpower Bulletin to each Volunteer who posts such information in his establishment. Each volunteer has free telephone service to the local office for access to any information and job service under the guidance of the local office. All local offices having access to radio or tv stations broadcast job opportunities periodically.

H. People planning to move out of rural counties have access to information in other areas by contacting their Volunteer in the community or through their local office. Interviewers will supply rural persons with job opportunities in other areas.

Rural Manpower Programs and Activities for Farm Workers

A. All Media of advertising is used by local offices to disseminate job opportunity information to job seekers. Volunteer Rural Representatives act as information offices in this regard.

We have very little problem with displaced farm workers. We have no problem with cooperative efforts with public and private organizations in promoting farm workers' employability and to improve manpower services. The relationship is non-antagonistic in most instances. Volunteers are used in all feasible areas, however, due to the fact there is no remuneration other than community service all Volunteers do not function as they should. We use posters at times, letters at times, bulletins, radio, tv, etc. for recruitment purposes. We could improve our services if we could get funds for additional personnel, travel, mobile units or itinerant service. If the small offices, we once had in rural areas, could be reactivated, it would be a real help to those areas which are difficult to serve under the present circumstances.

B. Up until the last several years we participated in the annual worker plan but since we no longer recruit beet workers for the growers or sugar companies, the annual worker plan is not applicable to Montana. The growers do their own recruiting, thus avoiding the housing inspections we conducted prior to the change. Since our cherry growers do not have housing, no interstate recruitment is requested.

C. We received 99 job openings through Interstate Clearnace. We had no housing inspections. Thirty-one (31) interstate orders were received. One order for one opening was extended to all states in Region VIII.

D. Since we do no recruiting of migrants most of this section is not applicable to Montana. We do offer all upgrading services to migrant workers that we do to others when they contact our local offices. Our Monitor/Advocate checks out local office areas for complaints. None were received during 1974.

E. We had no farm management or foreman training programs during 1974.

Rural Manpower Service Participation in Community Development Activities

Public Relations Activities

The Montana Agency participates with farm and rural organizations and has good relationships with labor organizations, civic groups and clubs. The media of news articles, radio and tv are used frequently. The local offices carry out a public relations program in their areas.

Evaluation, Problems, Plans, and Recommendations

A. Evaluation

Part II contains a statistical report on results of past three years.

We feel the agency efforts have been successful with the limited budget with which we are working.

B. Problems

The main problem with rural manpower in Montana is distances. One can travel over 700 miles from corner to corner of the state and with only 700,00 people in the state, it takes money to serve the rural areas. Since budget is allowed on a population basis, we are limited in how much we can serve remote areas.

C. Plans

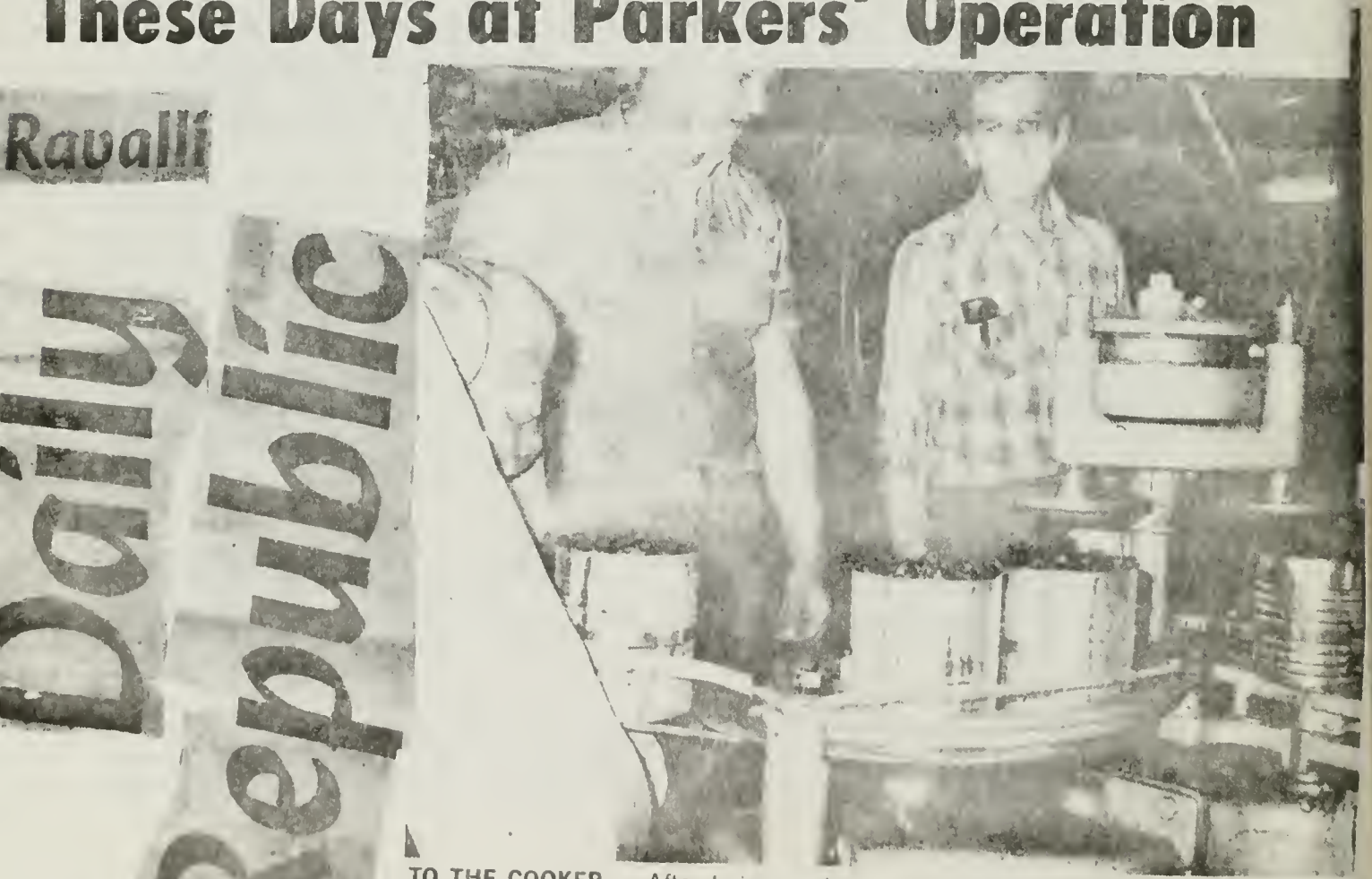
We plan to carry on very much the same in 1975 as we did in 1974. We feel our program is as full as we can get it under the financial situation.

D. Recommendations

We would recommend the rural manpower budget be alloted on an area basis as well as a population basis.

HARVEST SEASON — The once-famous Bitter Root cherry is enjoying a strong comeback this season. Above, mechanical cherry picking machines effectively shake 20-year-old cherry trees of their fruit in one of the Parker orchards west of Woodside. The "shake-down process takes about 30 seconds, a much speedier process than picking each tree by hand.

Cherry Pickers Mostly Mechanical These Days at Parkers' Operation



TO THE COOKER — After being packed into cans, water is added to the cherries, and lids are installed. Above, Fred Hosko and Ollie Lorbiccke watch automatic tamping machines, which squeeze the fuit into the can before the lid is installed.

PART II

Attachments to Report

5240 Form MA 5-79A. Annual Rural Manpower Report -- Selected Data on Farm Placement Operations

A. Facsimile of the form

RCS OMAS 309

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

SELECTED DATA ON FARM PLACEMENT OPERATIONS

STATE: Montana

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1974

ITEM	NUMBER
SECTION A. DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY	
1. Towns with day-haul points	None
2 Number of day-haul points	None
3 Sum of days day-haul points operated during year	None
4 Total number of workers transported during year	None
SECTION B. SELECTED SERVICES TO SCHOOL-AGE WORKERS (under 22 years)	
5. Supervised camps operated for school-age farm workers	None
a. Placements in camps	None
6 Placements of school-age workers in supervised live-in farm homes	None
SECTION C. SERVICES TO INDIANS LIVING ON RESERVATIONS	
7. Rendered by on-reservation local offices or at itinerant points	
a. Farm placements	225
b. Applicant-holding acceptances	0
8. Other farm placements of reservation Indians	396
SECTION D. OTHER SELECTED DATA	
9 Number of local offices which held farm clinics	None
10. Sum of days on which farm clinics were held	None
11. Total number of local offices participating in formal community service programs	3
12 Peak number of volunteer farm placement representatives	152

SIGNATURE: Gene Deschet

TITLE: Deputy Administrator for Employment Services

Replaces ES-218 Table 1 which is obsolete

MA 5-79A Oct. 1973

5241 Form MA 5-79A Worksheet. Day-Haul Activities at Points Operated by State Agency

A. Facsimile of the worksheet

RCS-OMAS-209

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

DAY-HAUL ACTIVITIES AT POINTS OPERATED BY STATE AGENCY

STATE: MONTANA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1974

TOWN	DAY-HAUL POINTS		
	NUMBER	DAYS OPERATED DURING YEAR	WORKERS TRANSPORTED DURING YEAR
I	II	III	IV
NOT APPLICABLE TO MONTANA			

SIGNATURE: Gene Deschu

TITLE: Deputy Administrator for Employment Services

Replaces ES-225 Worksheet A which is obsolete

MA 5-79 Worksheet
Oct. 1973

5248 Form MA 5-79B. Annual Rural Manpower Report -- Composition of Interstate Farm Migrant Groups

A. Facsimile of the form

RC&:OMAS 210

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT
COMPOSITION OF INTERSTATE FARM MIGRANT GROUPS

STATE: MONTANA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1974

SECTION A. MIGRANT GROUP CONTACTS			SECTION B. REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS		SECTION C. GROUPS WORKING IN REPORTING STATE	
TYPE	BY REPORTING STATE	WITH REPORTING STATE'S RESIDENTS	TYPE	NUMBER	TYPE	NUMBER
I	II	III	I	II	I	II
1. Total			2 Total persons		4. Families	
a. Crew leaders			3 Total workers		5. Unattached males	
b. Family heads					6. Unattached females	
c. Other						

SECTION D. COMMENTS

NOT APPLICABLE TO MONTANA

SIGNATURE: Gene Deschu

TITLE: Deputy Administrator for Employment Services

Replaces ES-225 Table 2 which is obsolete.

ETA 5-79B Oct 1973

5249 Form MA 5-79C. Annual Rural Manpower Report -- Interstate Seasonal Agricultural Clearance Activities

A. Facsimile of the form

HCS OMAS-211

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • Manpower Administration

ANNUAL RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

INTERSTATE SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL CLEARANCE ACTIVITIES

STATE: MONTANA

CALENDAR YEAR REPORTED: 1974

ITEM	ORDERS		OPENINGS	
	EXTENDED (Section A) RECEIVED (Section B)	FILLED	EXTENDED (Section A) RECEIVED (Section B)	FILLED
I	II	III	IV	V
SECTION A. REPORTING STATE AS ORDER-HOLDING STATE				
1. Reporting State, TOTAL →				
2. Applicant-holding States Involved				
Veg. Harvesters				
N.D.	1	0	1	0
S.C.	1	0	1	0
WY	1	0	1	0
UTAH	1	0	1	0
COLO	1	0	1	0
SECTION B. REPORTING STATE AS APPLICANT-HOLDING STATE				
3. Reporting State, TOTAL →				
4. Order-holding States Involved:				
WYO Ranch Hand	6	0	31	
WYO Ranch hand, Sheep	5	0	5	0
COLO Sheepherder	1	0	2	0
OHIO Sheepherder	1	0	1	0
UTAH Mushroom Gr.	1	0	1	0
WYO Dairy Couple	1	0	2	0
S.D. Farm hand	1	0	1	0
N.D. Cattle Showman	1	0	1	0
WYO Sheepherder	13	0	53	0

SECTION C. COMMENTS (Use reverse if needed)

SIGNATURE: Gene Deucher

TITLE: Deputy Administrator for Employment Services

Replaces ES-226 Table 3 which is obsolete

Form MA 5-79C Oct. 1973

STATE OF MONTANA - DEPT. OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
P.O. BOX 1728 • HELENA, MONTANA 59601 • TELEPHONE 406/449-2511

Montana State Employment Service

Unemployment Insurance

January 15, 1975

File Code: 26.10

TO: All Local Office Managers and Field Supervisors

SUBJECT: Rural Manpower Activities (Calendar Years)

	Total Rural Placements		
	1974	1973	1972
1 - Kalispell	2783	3054	2560
2 - Billings	2635	2425	2255
3 - Great Falls	2574	3611	2680
4 - Missoula	1270	1463	1009
5 - Livingston	1260	685	606
6 - Glasgow	1053	559	431
7 - Miles City	1021	612	855
8 - Helena	954	785	258
9 - Lewistown	928	604	653
10 - Polson	922	927	662
11 - Anaconda	854	229	198
12 - Glendive	821	284	282
13 - Dillon	765	784	569
14 - Havre	738	805	751
15 - Sidney	659	512	384
16 - Cut Bank	657	512	475
17 - Butte	596	721	693
18 - Bozeman	534	787	804
19 - Shelby	494	146	256
20 - Hamilton	453	387	278
21 - Wolf Point	424	248	247
22 - Libby	390	648	220
23 - Thompson Falls	309	242	206
TOTALS	23,094	21,030	17,332

FARM PLACEMENTS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Great Falls	1914	3079	2225
2 - Kalispell	1166	1417	1113
3 - Billings	725	1098	1140
4 - Missoula	509	628	462
5 - Havre	461	593	552
6 - Dillon	417	739	480
7 - Polson	376	382	280
8 - Lewistown	363	466	490
9 - Miles City	332	396	643
10 - Helena	278	327	266
11 - Butte	270	372	299
12 - Bozeman	269	451	479
13 - Livingston	252	304	366
14 - Cut Bank	210	381	243
15 - Sidney	178	460	262
16 - Glasgow	177	247	192
17 - Glendive	148	135	123
18 - Hamilton	116	219	182
19 - Shelby	87	74	118
20 - Wolf Point	85	145	154
21 - Thompson Falls	39	36	51
22 - Anaconda	33	45	55
23 - Libby	20	10	19
TOTALS	8,431	12,004	10,194

RURAL NON-AG PLACEMENTS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Billings	1708	1074	950
2 - Kalispell	1470	1567	1333
3 - Livingston	1000	408	304
4 - Glasgow	849	283	184
5 - Missoula	711	779	527
6 - Miles City	676	232	203
7 - Anaconda	662	168	53
8 - Glendive	660	144	165
9 - Great Falls	625	504	569
10 - Lewistown	561	120	110
11 - Helena	546	427	469
12 - Polson	528	429	375
13 - Sidney	468	48	93
14 - Shelby	401	44	140
15 - Cut Bank	400	85	173
16 - Libby	344	651	198
17 - Dillon	338	32	84
18 - Hamilton	330	163	137
19 - Wolf Point	319	73	74
20 - Butte	267	279	328
21 - Thompson Falls	267	203	173
22 - Bozeman	250	327	295
23 - Havre	242	231	198
TOTALS	13,617	8,271	7,135

RURAL TRAINING PLACEMENTS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Billings	199	259	120
2 - Anaconda	158	22	86
3 - Kalispell	148	104	110
4 - Helena	139	31	30
5 - Butte	59	70	46
6 - Missoula	50	56	33
7 - Cut Bank	41	46	63
8 - Havre	39	10	8
9 - Great Falls	35	28	50
10 - Glasgow	27	27	32
11 - Libby	27	18	15
12 - Wolf Point	20	29	18
13 - Polson	18	116	7
14 - Miles City	17	7	7
15 - Bozeman	13	5	11
16 - Sidney	13	4	25
17 - Glendive	11	5	12
18 - Dillon	10	3	3
19 - Livingston	8	6	3
20 - Hamilton	6	5	18
21 - Shelby	6	10	1
22 - Thompson Falls	5	3	6
23 - Lewistown	4	18	29
TOTALS	1053	882	739

RURAL NON-WHITE NON-AG PLACEMENTS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Wolf Point	169	65	53
2 - Billings	145	100	71
3 - Glasgow	102	38	50
4 - Cut Bank	86	32	140
5 - Polson	79	88	76
6 - Havre	75	62	85
7 - Great Falls	50	63	63
8 - Kalispell	48	31	29
9 - Helena	36	31	28
10 - Lewistown	30	10	6
11 - Missoula	30	33	32
12 - Livingston	27	9	6
13 - Anaconda	23	11	11
14 - Hamilton	21	7	7
15 - Miles City	20	24	9
16 - Butte	14	15	26
17 - Bozeman	10	10	9
18 - Glendive	10	10	8
19 - Shelby	10	5	6
20 - Dillon	8	5	6
21 - Sidney	8	5	18
22 - Libby	3	9	13
23 - Thompson Falls	3	1	8
TOTALS	1007	664	634

RURAL NON-WHITE AG PLACEMENTS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Great Falls	204	170	201
2 - Havre	64	89	73
3 - Billings	62	44	27
4 - Polson	41	36	28
5 - Lewistown	30	8	9
6 - Wolf Point	30	47	33
7 - Cut Bank	28	30	43
8 - Missoula	25	30	12
9 - Helena	22	30	18
10 - Butte	20	16	12
11 - Dillon	20	6	12
12 - Miles City	18	8	21
13 - Glasgow	17	18	6
14 - Glendive	10	9	3
15 - Anaconda	8	5	4
16 - Hamilton	8	10	8
17 - Kalispell	8	11	11
18 - Livingston	7	10	7
19 - Sidney	6	7	11
20 - Bozeman	2	3	4
21 - Shelby	2	1	3
22 - Libby	0	0	1
23 - Thompson Falls	0	0	2
TOTALS	632	588	549

RURAL REPRESENTATIVE PLACEMENTS

	1974	1973
1 - Havre	121	40
2 - Billings	81	0
3 - Great Falls	80	25
4 - Livingston	68	0
5 - Glasgow	49	0
6 - Miles City	46	70
7 - Glendive	41	0
8 - Missoula	27	0
9 - Butte	21	30
10 - Lewistown	17	0
11 - Dillon	12	0
12 - Wolf Point	11	5
13 - Shelby	10	0
14 - Polson	7	152
15 - Sidney	7	45
16 - Anaconda	0	0
17 - Bozeman	0	0
18 - Cut Bank	0	0
19 - Hamilton	0	0
20 - Helena	0	0
21 - Kalispell	0	0
22 - Libby	0	0
23 - Thompson Falls	0	0
TOTALS	740	362

RURAL PUBLIC RELATIONS VISITS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Great Falls	146	95	85
2 - Billings	123	127	127
3 - Libby	90	27	25
4 - Glasgow	85	91	84
5 - Glendive	81	64	55
6 - Miles City	64	41	34
7 - Wolf Point	63	68	65
8 - Helena	59	50	16
9 - Shelby	53	43	45
10 - Hamilton	50	31	20
11 - Livingston	47	38	66
12 - Sidney	47	5	9
13 - Lewistown	43	14	22
14 - Havre	41	67	33
15 - Cut Bank	33	34	36
16 - Bozeman	27	24	27
17 - Polson	27	18	55
18 - Anaconda	26	49	64
19 - Thompson Falls	20	26	33
20 - Kalispell	16	21	21
21 - Butte	11	12	39
22 - Missoula	10	10	11
23 - Dillon	9	1	1
	1171	956	1023

VOLUNTEER RURAL REPRESENTATIVE VISITS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Great Falls	55	36	32
2 - Livingston	51	34	27
3 - Miles City	38	20	38
4 - Billings	33	107	92
5 - Polson	18	5	7
6 - Glasgow	17	32	14
7 - Wolf Point	17	21	0
8 - Missoula	16	17	6
9 - Bozeman	14	9	13
10 - Helena	13	1	3
11 - Lewistown	11	0	1
12 - Sidney	11	6	6
13 - Havre	10	14	9
14 - Butte	8	11	24
15 - Glendive	8	12	3
16 - Dillon	1	2	0
17 - Hamilton	1	0	0
18 - Anaconda	0	0	1
19 - Cut Bank	0	0	4
20 - Kalispell	0	0	0
21 - Libby	0	0	0
22 - Shelby	0	4	3
23 - Thompson Falls	0	0	0
TOTALS	322	331	283

FARM VISITS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Great Falls	811	623	857
2 - Billings	377	151	1127
3 - Missoula	354	485	520
4 - Livingston	309	230	357
5 - Butte	264	401	228
6 - Bozeman	206	278	435
7 - Miles City	184	189	144
8 - Lewistown	130	191	252
9 - Kalispell	126	84	201
10 - Havre	105	102	143
11 - Cut Bank	104	141	150
12 - Helena	88	19	114
13 - Polson	85	74	57
14 - Dillon	78	51	89
15 - Sidney	58	135	37
16 - Shelby	54	14	54
17 - Glendive	40	63	84
18 - Glasgow	24	100	140
19 - Wolf Point	17	38	16
20 - Hamilton	16	8	7
21 - Thompson Falls	8	6	8
22 - Libby	5	0	6
23 - Anaconda	4	22	27
TOTALS	3456	3395	5053

RURAL NON-AG EMPLOYER VISITS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Glendive	806	221	173
2 - Livingston	737	262	357
3 - Lewistown	695	63	91
4 - Miles City	561	155	266
5 - Kalispell	544	471	461
6 - Glasgow	363	215	176
7 - Great Falls	354	366	324
8 - Sidney	344	44	50
9 - Cut Bank	315	122	135
10 - Helena	300	236	97
11 - Libby	299	63	94
12 - Billings	297	334	629
13 - Polson	297	115	158
14 - Wolf Point	277	172	142
15 - Thompson Falls	261	192	205
16 - Shelby	247	109	157
17 - Hamilton	241	43	31
18 - Dillon	233	14	12
19 - Missoula	184	284	201
20 - Anaconda	110	116	97
21 - Bozeman	108	81	77
22 - Butte	100	171	228
23 - Havre	75	94	96
TOTALS	7658	3943	4257

RURAL NEW APPLICATIONS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Kalispell	4970	4247	3272
2 - Billings	2969	2621	2459
3 - Anaconda	2485	439	475
4 - Missoula	2026	2158	1756
5 - Miles City	1685	385	439
6 - Polson	1631	920	797
7 - Hamilton	1629	1144	1062
8 - Libby	1454	1185	829
9 - Great Falls	1448	1261	1581
10 - Livingston	1365	583	326
11 - Glasgow	1287	456	301
12 - Lewistown	1095	454	440
13 - Cut Bank	1028	549	639
14 - Bozeman	987	1049	1052
15 - Glendive	948	343	282
16 - Dillon	930	245	275
17 - Butte	879	927	559
18 - Sidney	877	95	211
19 - Helena	809	737	1055
20 - Wolf Point	800	560	477
21 - Thompson Falls	698	387	316
22 - Shelby	573	383	426
23 - Havre	485	548	591
TOTALS	33,018	21,676	19,620

RURAL COUNSELING INTERVIEWS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Kalispell	2526	2007	1015
2 - Billings	2372	2253	1655
3 - Great Falls	1184	1090	1098
4 - Missoula	1160	1331	956
5 - Butte	853	638	412
6 - Helena	753	473	248
7 - Miles City	360	163	191
8 - Livingston	267	94	60
9 - Glendive	263	57	41
10 - Libby	254	201	64
11 - Lewistown	217	79	87
12 - Polson	198	134	68
13 - Glasgow	189	84	23
14 - Anaconda	188	47	868
15 - Bozeman	164	94	142
16 - Wolf Point	139	86	62
17 - Dillon	128	32	24
18 - Havre	128	138	110
19 - Sidney	87	24	82
20 - Cut Bank	80	73	94
21 - Thompson Falls	38	20	11
22 - Hamilton	33	29	22
23 - Shelby	18	159	54
TOTALS	11,599	9,306	7,387

RURAL PROMOTIONAL PHONE CALLS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Livingston	673	373	473
2 - Lewistown	644	237	230
3 - Kalisnell	643	723	1085
4 - Dillon	618	730	865
5 - Glendive	590	192	62
6 - Cut Bank	563	498	460
7 - Miles City	547	84	88
8 - Butte	436	347	102
9 - Libby	428	456	230
10 - Missoula	415	393	350
11 - Billings	409	596	379
12 - Glasgow	376	329	306
13 - Shelby	363	420	155
14 - Havre	357	507	150
15 - Sidney	335	381	76
16 - Helena	328	244	230
17 - Bozeman	265	307	287
18 - Wolf Point	245	338	290
19 - Great Falls	238	202	248
20 - Thompson Falls	227	142	222
21 - Anaconda	198	150	110
22 - Polson	156	91	74
23 - Hamilton	66	42	94
TOTALS	9061	7782	6561

RURAL PROMOTIONAL LETTERS

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Butte	1533	1350	800
2 - Great Falls	902	1574	1300
3 - Billings	667	900	875
4 - Libby	294	113	0
5 - Miles City	233	161	246
6 - Livingston	200	178	180
7 - Kalispell	151	244	225
8 - Cut Bank	114	80	139
9 - Shelby	53	0	0
10 - Sidney	53	0	1000
11 - Lewistown	51	75	75
12 - Bozeman	48	69	22
13 - Glasgow	27	0	0
14 - Anaconda	0	0	87
15 - Dillon	0	0	0
16 - Glendive	0	0	0
17 - Hamilton	0	0	30
18 - Havre	0	0	0
19 - Helena	0	0	0
20 - Missoula	0	0	150
21 - Polson	0	0	0
22 - Thompson Falls	0	0	0
23 - Wolf Point	0	5	0
TOTALS	4273	4749	5099

RURAL TESTING

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Kalispell	1073	893	671
2 - Billings	771	770	644
3 - Great Falls	547	433	433
4 - Anaconda	371	111	227
5 - Helena	346	203	278
6 - Missoula	261	236	201
7 - Miles City	228	60	58
8 - Glasgow	209	79	85
9 - Libby	192	87	94
10 - Polson	143	167	151
11 - Bozeman	132	103	115
12 - Wolf Point	131	121	87
13 - Hamilton	125	93	157
14 - Livingston	117	31	75
15 - Glendive	115	81	35
16 - Butte	92	95	115
17 - Lewistown	90	44	42
18 - Shelby	86	55	74
19 - Sidney	73	19	40
20 - Havre	72	86	144
21 - Cut Bank	57	76	158
22 - Thompson Falls	25	25	18
23 - Dillon	20	14	20
TOTALS	5276	3882	3922

TOTAL RURAL ACTIVITIES - ALL CATEGORIES

	1974	1973	1972
1 - Kalispell	12,889	11,820	9,547
2 - Billings	10,938	10,434	10,295
3 - Great Falls	8,593	9,549	9,066
4 - Missoula	5,778	6,440	5,217
5 - Livingston	5,128	2,560	2,607
6 - Miles City	4,929	1,995	2,437
7 - Butte	4,817	4,734	3,218
8 - Anaconda	4,266	1,184	2,165
9 - Lewistown	3,981	1,779	1,884
10 - Glasgow	3,798	1,999	1,593
11 - Glendive	3,731	1,336	1,052
12 - Helena	3,717	2,809	2,852
13 - Polson	3,604	2,727	2,133
14 - Libby	3,410	2,820	1,568
15 - Cut Bank	3,059	2,147	2,477
16 - Dillon	2,822	1,874	1,866
17 - Hamilton	2,642	1,794	1,775
18 - Sidney	2,565	1,278	1,965
19 - Bozeman	2,495	2,810	2,968
20 - Wolf Point	2,323	1,773	1,471
21 - Havre	2,275	2,581	2,192
22 - Shelby	1,963	1,321	1,236
23 - Thompson Falls	1,591	1,041	1,053
TOTALS	101,314	78,725	72,637

Jesse Fletcher

Jess C. Fletcher, Deputy Administrator
for Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

Employment Service

1018 Seventh Street South
Great Falls, Montana

Unemployment Insurance

March 18, 1974

With the favorable weather conditions that we have been experiencing so far this month, it looks like farming may be starting in the very near future.

Have you made arrangements for hiring your extra help yet? If not, may we suggest your contacting our office in the very near future because as usual about spring seeding time, we always experience a definite shortage of experienced help.

Last year about this time our records indicate that you contacted our Great Falls office and a positive placement of a hired hand was made. Therefore, if your plans include extra help for spring work, why not contact one of our farm representatives at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Roy O. Young
Farm Representative

By Direction of
Bill Cady, Manager

ROY/jg

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

Montana State
Employment Service

Unemployment
Insurance

With most of the winter successfully behind us and spring rapidly approaching, thoughts must again turn to farming activities. Not only will machinery have to be conditioned for field work, but there are always odds and ends to do in preparing for the seeding operation, summerfallowing or fence repair, etc., before releasing livestock to summer ranges.

The recruitment and placement of hired help is an important facet of the farming cycle, especially at this time of the year. During this period farm operators utilize more migrant workers than any other time of the year with the exception of grain harvest.

Many operators realize that by placing orders early, their chances for receiving adequate help is much better than waiting until the last minute. Therefore, it is our suggestion that if the use of extra help is anticipated, that you place your order early. Our phone number in Great Falls is 761-1730, or if you happen to be in town, drop in to our office at 1018 7th Street South and talk to one of our farm representatives.

Each community also has a Volunteer Rural and Farm Representative who may be contacted. He may have a local hand available and if not, contact by him can be made to our office here in Great Falls for further processing of your order.

Sincerely,

Roy O. Young
Farm Representative

By Direction of
Bill Cady, Manager

ROY/jg

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

1018 Seventh Street South
Great Falls, Montana

Montana State
Employment Service

Unemployment
Insurance

With the welcome moisture received thus far this season, the crop outlook has changed considerably and indications are that a better than average hay harvest is in sight.

Have you made plans or preparations for the coming haying season? If not we recommend that careful consideration be given as to whether the needs for additional help will be needed to process this crop. If in need of help we suggest you contact our office here in Great Falls at 1018 7th Street South or by calling 761-1730.

We have the workers you need - swather operators, baler operators, stacking equipment operators, hay choppers, truck drivers and contract stacking crews. These migrant workers contact our office in the belief that State Employment Agencies are a good source of work information and hiring activities.

Good farming calls for good planning and now is the time to plan for hiring help. Come into our office and talk to one of our farm representatives, and he will be more than glad to discuss any labor problems you may have.

Remember - our service is without charge to you the employer or the worker seeking work.

Sincerely,

Roy O. Young
Farm Representative

By Direction of
Bill Cady, Manager

jg

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION

1018 Seventh Street South
Great Falls, Montana

Montana State
Employment Service

Unemployment
Insurance

Dear Sir:

We soon will be approaching the calving and lambing season in the Great Falls area and demands for these workers is expected to be on the upswing.

Weather conditions thus far this winter have been very mild with little demand for feeders, but with this activity fast approaching, feeding will continue to increase on a rapid scale.

If in the need of feeders, experienced calvers or experienced lambers, contact us at 1018 7th Street South or phone 761-1730 in Great Falls. We have the manpower available now!

Bill Cady, Manager
Great Falls Local Office

By Roy O. Young
Rural Manpower Representative

ROY/jg

FLATHEAD CHERRY HARVEST

1974

It appears that the 1974 cherry crop on Flathead Lake will be Good. The Association's estimate is that there will be approximately 3,000,000 pound harvest. Barring any unforeseen difficulties, some pollenizers should be ready to pick by July 20, 1974, with the main crop ready to start about July 23rd or 24th.

No picking price has been set, but the growers have indicated they will be paying the going rate.

The MSES will open a temporary office at Yellow Bay State Park, East Lake Shore, Flathead Lake on July 17, 1974.

For additional information write MSES 427 First Avenue East, Kalispell, Montana. Phone 406-756-5071 or Montana State Employment Service, Salish Hotel Bldg, Polson, Montana. Phone 883-2589.

Montana
FARM AND RURAL MANPOWER REPORT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
of the EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
HELENA, MONTANA
Phone 449-3620

August 7, 1974 Number 17

STATE SUMMARY: Main activities are summer fallowing, irrigating, harvest, and haying. Most areas have been experiencing a hot dry spell. Labor supply is meeting demand. Crop conditions change rapidly. Contact your local office for latest information.

WESTERN

ANACONDA: Main activities are haying and irrigation. Weather hot and dry. Labor supply meeting demand.

BUTTE: Main activity is haying. Haying in Big Hole in full swing, supply meeting the demand, weather has been hot and dry in Jefferson valley, some rain in Wisdom area. Need 1 good single experienced ranch hand in Harrison area, also can use experienced ranch couple year round work, foreman type, this is in Sheridan area. Wages open, but good.

DILLON: Main activities are haying, irrigating (flood), pipe moving and fencing. Short: 1 sheepherder @ $14/DAY; 2 irrigators (flood) @ $10-$12/DAY+B&R; 1 ranch couple @ $400/MO+HS. Weather has been hot and dry.

HAMILTON: Hay harvest activities have slowed down considerably in the area due to frequent rain showers. Sour cherry harvest has started and indications are for an above average yield. Labor supply is balanced with no shortages.

HELENA: Weather clear and warm. Main activity irrigating and haying. Have good couple job, @ $500/MO+B&R, wife to cook. Also can use good experienced irrigators and hay hands.

KALISPELL: Main activities are winter wheat harvest, haying, irrigating, and hoeing trees. The sweet cherry harvest has been completed. Wages $2.25-$2.50/HR. Short a saw fitter and dinner cooks. Weather extremely hot and dry.

MISSOULA: Labor meeting needs this week as first cutting of hay is nearly complete. Several jobs open in food service work. These are cook openings and also waitress.

POLSON: Cherry harvest in clean up stage. Haying and irrigating are main ag.activities. Labor meeting supply. Have need for clerk-typists and stenos, @ $300-$400/MO; heavy equipment mechanic, @ $4.50/HR. Rental housing always scarce.

SOUTH CENTRAL

BILLINGS: Winter wheat harvest is at the half-way mark with yields in the Billings area near 40 bushels per acre. We have orders for 2 ranch couples @ $450/MO+HOUSING. Ranch and camp cooks @ $225-$325/MO are in demand.

BOZEMAN: Main activities are harvesting and stacking hay. Haying and irrigating continue. Weather remains hot and dry. Supply meeting demand at present.

LEWISTOWN: The main activity is harvest, which is in full swing, with the weather being hot. Supply is meeting demand for harvest workers and general hands.

LIVINGSTON: Weather hot and dry though a little cooler than the past month. Very few calls for harvest hands in this area. Most calls are for irrigators and general ranch hands. The supply is at this time meeting the demand except for single experienced irrigators.

CUT BANK: Weather has been hot and dry. Main activities are irrigating, summer fallowing, and haying. Crops are showing drought conditions and below average yields expected. Harvest should start about the middle of August. Supply meeting demand. Wages $25-$30/DAY+B&R for combine operators; truck drivers $20-$25/DAY+B&R.
GLASGOW: Winter wheat harvest well under way with yields reported at 35 to 45 bushels per acre. Several custom combine crews are in the area to finish winter wheat with spring grain harvest about 7-10 days from starting. Transient labor supply is exceeding demand.
GREAT FALLS: Grain harvest in Great Falls trade area virtually complete. Some call for harvest hands to finish barley harvest. Wages remain $35 on combine and $25 on truck. No calls for custom cutters. Starting to get calls for tractor operators to summer fallow in preparation for fall seeding. Still need pole and post cutters by contract; automotive mechics with White, Minneapolis-Moline or Oliver experience.
HAVRE: Harvest in full swing with hot and dry weather being ideal for harvest. Still have some calls for truck drivers, combine operators and a few calls for custom cutters. Present supply meeting the demand.
SHELBY: Main activities summer fallowing, swathing, and haying. Labor supply meeting demand. No shortage of men or machines.
WOLF POINT: Harvest of winter wheat well underway. Some spring wheat to be cut this week. Surplus of combines in area due to limited amount of ripe wheat.

EASTERN

GLENDIVE: Main ag activity at this time is harvesting. We are in need of combine operators and truck drivers for the harvest. Weather continues to be warm and dry, allowing harvesters to get into the fields. Short: 3 farm singles @ $300-$350/MO+B&R; 2 married couples @ $450-$500/MO+HOUSING.
MILES CITY: Major activities are summer fallowing, haying, and winter wheat harvest. Harvest should be complete this week. Supply meeting demand.
SIDNEY: Lots of custom combiners in area looking for work. Winter wheat harvesting has begun, with yields of 20-40 bushels per acre being reported with a 60 lb. test weight. Harvesting of spring wheat and barley in the valley has begun. Very light demand for farm labor. Extreme dry conditions prevail. Short 1 farm couple.

"ATTENTION FARMERS AND RANCHERS:
The United States Immigration Service cautions that if you hire aliens who are illegally in the United States you may lose them when they are most needed. Aliens cannot work in the United States unless they are permanent residents and carry a greenish-blue laminated identification card, 2½" X 3½", which contains their name, entry data, photograph, etc. If you are in doubt call the United States Immigration District Office in Helena, Montana, 442-9040 Extension 3288, or the nearest Border Patrol Station."

MONTANA STATE
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
P. O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

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TRIBUNE

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ONE OF THE LAST — Arthur "Magpie" Engemoen, the last sheepherder in the Bear Paws, will be out of a job tomorrow when his band of sheep is shipped off the Conrad Kuhr Ranch south of Chinook. "Magpie" carries a cane — which might be an abbreviated shepherd's crook — to lean on or to poke the ground and pass the time. After almost 20 years tending sheep he will retire today after driving his sheep home for the last time. More photos and story on page 16. (Tribune Photo)

Sheep herding: now only history in the Bear Paws

By STUART S. WHITE
Tribune Staff Writer

When Arthur "Magpie" Engemoen drives his band of sheep to the fold tonight on the Conrad "Connie" Kuhr ranch south of Chinook, a way of life will be one step closer to extinction. A generation or two ago, when Kuhr's father, Louis, settled in the Bear Paw Mountains. The Kuhr family alone had more than 20,000 head, and their neighbors were all sheepmen as well.

Today "Magpie" is tending the last Kuhr band (of 1447 black-faced lambs and 2,000-3,000 white-faced ewes) for the last time. The lambs, bought by L. A. Sitzman, will go by truck tomorrow to the valley to forage on beet tops. The remaining ewes are on the market and will be shipped off as soon as they are sold.

Of all the men who have kept solitary watch over their flocks in the Bear Paws, "Magpie" is the last. One small farm flock, owned by neighbor Roy Hofeldt, remains, but they are pastured near the house and there is no herder.

At 70, "Magpie" has spend countless weeks and months gazing across the grassland at countless sheep; and driven off countless coyotes and a few wildcats. The monotonous hours (where even magnificant vistas are monotonous) were broken only occasionally by visits from the tender who kept him supplied with grub.

Born to a Norwegian family near Macintosh, Minn., "Magpie" first took to the cities to make a living. In Minneapolis, "I was so young they wouldn't hire me in the factories, so I got a job in a boarding house washing dishes for a dollar a day," he recalls. "During Hoover's time I was all over, but I guess a lot of others were too."

He came to Montana about 20 years ago and got his introduction to the sheep business during spring lambing. In the last two decades "Magpie" has herded for several outfits, but most of the time for Connie Kuhr.

(He was given his nickname, according to a friend, because his volubility approaches that of the bird when he's celebrating.)

"Magpie's" companions are a pair of sheepdogs: an old-timer named "Bobby" and a youngster with the simple name of "Pup". Their personalities are as different as their colors. Bobby is 12 years old, a veteran of as many years of driving sheep — his coat is the color of a black sheep. Pup is the color of the sand that shows through where the grass is thin.

At night when a coyote roams close to the band, the veteran Bobby begins to bark. Pup, on the other hand, sets off into the dark and runs with the coyote. Once, says "Magpie,"

END OF SEASON, END OF ERA — Blackbirds flock and soar above a handful of sheep on a knoll behind the ranch house of Conrad Kuhr, south of Chinook. The birds will soon be flying south, and the sheep — the last full-sized band in the Bear Paws — will be trucked to a new pasture. And Arthur, "Magpie" Engemoen will settle into retirement.

Potato Celler Work
Anaconda Local Office Area

Potato Harvest
Deer Lodge Valley